



ASHLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1854.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
SHEPARD F. NORRIS,
OF CLERMONT COUNTY.

For Member Board of Public Works,
ALEXANDER P. MILLER,
OF BUTLER COUNTY.

For Congress,
H. H. JOHNSON,
For Probate Judge,
A. L. CURTIS.

For Clerk of the Court,
JOHN SHERIDAN.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
JOHN S. FULTON.

For Sheriff,
JOHN D. JONES.
For Auditor,
ISAAC GATES.

For Treasurer,
GEORGE MCCONNELL.
For Commissioner,
HUGH MCGUIRE.

Our old friend OLINGMAN has been
with another political faction.
It will be found on first page.

Read the "Letter from the West,"
reader, and you will manifest a "leav-
ing" disposition instantly. Would be
glad to hear from you again, friend "P."

ST. CRY serves up a good variety, as
usual. He don't write any but readable
letters.

THE TIMES.

The Editor of the Times is in consid-
erable trouble because we did not pub-
lish the proceedings of our Congressional
Convention in our last issue. For his
benefit we will state, that the proceed-
ings were not furnished us until after
our paper was published. We hope our
neighbor will not be "excoriated" about
the Resolutions. He should bear in
mind that the Convention was Democratic,
and if the proceedings do not suit him
he must attribute it to that fact.
The proceedings will be found in another
column.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF ASHLAND
COUNTY.

The campaign is now opened, and the
Fusionists and a few disaffected Demo-
crats are arraying themselves against a
portion of the Democratic ticket.

This is more particularly the case in regard
to our humble self, as the Democratic
candidate for Clerk of the Court. Gross
charges are preferred against us, but we
have too much faith in the intelligence
of the Democracy of this county, to be
led off by electioneering lies sprung on
the eve of an election. The same game
was pursued against us when we were a
candidate before. How true those charges
were, we submit to every man who has
since become acquainted with us. With
our friends we do not deem a refuta-
tion of these charges necessary, and
only refer to the matter because of the
extraordinary efforts that are being made
to blacken our private character. We
only wish it borne in mind that these
charges are only made by persons who
have long been our most bitter personal
enemies.

The same game, in part, is also being
resorted to, to defeat Mr. SMURK, the
nominee for Treasurer. We trust and
believe that the Democracy of this County
know Mr. SMURK well, to doubt his
competency to discharge the duties
of the office for which he is a candidate,
while with those who know him his pri-
vate character is "above suspicion."

During the past week we passed
through the townships of Hanover and
Green, in the south part of this county,
and had the pleasure of taking by the
hand many of the sterling Democrats
of that region. "Old South Carolina" is
up in arms, ready for the enemy, and if
any stray Fusionist should happen to
visit Green, he will not find any of the
Democracy there "green" enough to
bite at any of his bates. They want no
instructions from any quarter as to how
they shall vote, believing themselves
fully competent to do their own thinking.
They stand united as one man, and will
administer a dose to the Fusionists that
will teach them better manners than to
come into their townships begging votes
for Whig office-holders. Depend upon
it, the Fusion "conspirators" find no friends
at this quarter. Our word for it, the
Democratic majorities in the southern
townships of this county will be larger
than usual. Many old-line, National
Whigs, refuse to join in with the Fusion
coalition, to degrade the once powerful
and national Whig party into a mere
sectional party, formed solely to help
a few office-seekers into "place and pow-
er." Fusionists, Fusionists! beware of
the election day!

MEMO CAMPBELL, the Hat man
of Ashland, has just received a large
and fine assortment of new Hats, of new
styles, new shapes, and all colors. Any
person wishing to select from a variety,
can be accommodated by calling in at
the sign of the "untameable Hyena."

THE FUSION—OUR DUTY.

From all parts of the County we hear
cheering reports from the true and reli-
able Democrats, that none are led off by
the new Whig baiting called Fusion.
Daily it is becoming more and more evi-
dent, that Fusion will find

"Jonathan a hard road to travel."

One or two men who claim to have
acted with the Democratic party, cannot
by throwing themselves into the embra-
ces of Whiggery, lead any but themselves
astray. In no place can we hear that
any disaffection exists, except in Ash-
land. Talk to the Fusionists in Ashland
and they will tell you that the disaffec-
tion exists in the county. The fact is,
the whole Fusion movement is a com-
plete failure; it will not receive a Cor-
poral's guard from the Democratic party.
The leaders themselves are beginning to
see the hand writing on the wall and all
their blustering and blustering fails to
make the least impression.

LORD NELSON, on the eve of the great
naval battle of Trafalgar, said to his
crew, "to-day, England expects every
man to do his duty!" They did their
duty, and the result was a glorious vic-
tory in favor of the British. Democrats,
do but your duty in the coming contest,
and victory must again perch upon our
banners! Let every Democrat make
this contest part and parcel of his own
business, and go to work as if success
depended upon his exertions alone. Let
us administer a rebuke to Whiggery
and the traitors to Democracy, that they
will long remember. These traitors will
discover, when too late to save them-
selves, that they have only thrown them-
selves into the embrares of Whiggery,
and the Whig leaders who now tickle
their ears with flattering words, once in
power, will turn from them with disgust
and despise the hands that feed them!

NEW YORK POLITICS.

JUDAS BRONSON, of New York, has
been nominated by the Hards for Gov-
ernor of that State. He expresses him-
self strongly in favor of delivering up
fugitive slaves, and thinks the law should
be faithfully executed. On the "ques-
tion at issue," as the Fusionists say,
he is "decidedly in favor of allowing
the people of every State and Territory
to regulate their domestic institutions
for themselves, instead of carrying such
matters into the halls of Congress, where
they have already proved a dangerous
house of contention."

The following is an extract from his
letter, which, we think, will meet the
approval of all men of all parties, and
we particularly call the attention of the
Fusionists to at least the "first reading"
of the article:

"The practice of giving pledges to
suit the views of particular classes of
electors is one of recent date, and has
for the most part, been introduced by
men of doubtful character. It has of-
ten been resorted to as a means of cheat-
ing the people; for experience has proved
that the promises made to catch votes
are as readily broken as they are freely
made. If the past life of a candidate
for office does not furnish a sufficient
guarantee for the rectitude of his future
conduct, it is much safer to vote against
him than to trust in promises. None
of our illustrious Presidents or Gov-
ernors ever resorted to pledges to further
any election, and without presuming to
rank myself with them, I think it safe to
follow their example."

Our Whig brethren, and all others,
would do well to keep these remarks up-
permost in their minds, for they are true,
and will commend themselves to the fa-
vorable consideration of every man.

FUSION DAGUERRE-TYPE.

We once heard an anecdote which il-
lustrates the present condition of the
Fusion party exactly. An oldish couple
had been joined in the holy bonds of
matrimony but a short time, when the
wife thought she discovered some signs
of disaffection on the part of the hus-
band; in fact, there had been some lit-
tle family jars, and she took the liberty
to question him upon the matter. He
renewed his assurances of attachment,
and said that her fears were unfounded.
But it was not long before she again ex-
pressed her doubts as to the durability
of his love vows, when he was equally
prompt in assuring her that his attach-
ment was undying. A third time she
frankly told him she believed he did not
love her. To this he replied in a half
doubting manner, that he did love her,
"but it is a hard work." We hope
our Whig and Free Soil friends are not
making such hard work of it.

"ALL AROUND MY HAT."

The Whigs and Fusionists of the Dis-
trict composed of Stark, Summit, &c.,
have nominated BEN. LEITER, of Hat
notoriety, for Congress. BENJAMIN, for
years past, has been grouty because the
Democracy of Stark county refused to
give him a life lease on all the offices in
the gift of the party. LEITER, like a
dog "returning to his vomit," is only
returning to his first love—Whiggery—
for he is known that when he first made
his advent into Ohio he was a Whig.
Finding, however, "it was no use o' talkin'," presto, he became a Democrat
henceforward. This nomination will not
help his case. The second Tuesday of
October will let the Governor down
some. Democrats, and all good citizens
of Canton, stand back when he falls, for
"thereby hangs a tale!"

It may not be generally known that
Mr. GOODFELLOW has just received
quite an addition to his stock of Jewe-
lry. His stock is now complete in every
thing usually kept by Jewelers. Call
in and see for yourselves.

Several failures among stock brokers
are announced this morning in conse-
quence of a great rise in Erie.

CHANGED FRONT.

It is well known that the New York
Evening Post was a violent opponent
of the Nebraska bill, but since the emi-
gration has commenced flowing into the
territories, it has changed front. The
editor no longer has any fears that Slave-
ry will go there, and now takes his po-
sition against the restoration of the Mis-
souri Compromise! Fusionists, hear
him for his cause:

"Now, if we insist and compel the res-
toration of the Missouri Compromise, do
we not also by that very act, restore all
the conditions previously existing favor-
able to slavery? Do we desire this? We
are now placed in a better position
than we have ever before occupied for a
successful opposition to the spread of
slavery, and for the extinction of slave-
ry where it now exists in territories out-
side of which new States are to be formed.
Let us make the most of this favorable
position. Instead of pursuing chimerical
schemes—instead of re-constructing a
bad bargain, now annulled by the faith-
lessness of the other party, let us avail
ourselves of the usual freedom of argu-
ment which has been given to us."

Fusionists, these are the words of
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, who has been
second to no man in the North in his
opposition to slavery. They are the words
of truth and sobriety, and should be
well considered. Let us have no more
compromises with slavery. Kansas and
Nebraska are bound to be free. The
Missouri Compromise can do no more.
The restoration of the Missouri Compromise
will only aggravate the South, and
accomplish no good for the North. In-
tolerance will beget intolerance, and the
result will be an agitation such as this
country has never yet witnessed. Let us
take the slavery question out of the
hands of Congress, and leave it to be ac-
tuated by the people. Let freedom mean
triumph! Out of all the territory now
belonging to the United States, there is no
probability of there being more than two
more slave States, if left to the people
themselves. The South have voluntarily
offered to settle the slavery question upon
this basis. Let us take them at their
own offer, and dispute with them
every inch of territory. The future will
show that in the repeal of the Missouri
Compromise the South have only cheat-
ed themselves, and the North will be
immensely the gainers thereby. If such
be the fact, and we believe every man
must conclude upon mature reflection,
where the necessity of the formation, or
what is to be accomplished by the Fus-
ion party? Let every Democrat pre-
pare well these suggestions, ere he sac-
rifices his party and the principles which
he has always held dear, and votes for
the Fusion ticket.

THE SMALL NOTE LAW.

In another column will be found the
law prohibiting the circulation of small
notes in this State after the 1st of Octo-
ber, passed by the last Legislature. The
effect of this law will be to drive
from the State any amount of Indiana
money and other worthless trash, and
eventually give us a currency of our
own, as well as to bring into circulation
more Gold and Silver. Indiana money
is utterly worthless. No farmer or me-
chanic should keep a dollar of it in his
possession. The old State bank and its
branches are current at present—all
others are doubtful.

Iron Architecture—Condition of the
Astor Library—Literary News—Uncle
Sam on the move—War versus the
Militia—Another gas-bag exploded—
Other Items.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1854.

We are having a week of warm weath-
er, after a fortnight too cool for summer.
This hinders the reflux of the tide of
New Yorkers which poured out in July
to the country, and is now due here.
Operations of all kinds, however, are
commencing, for the coming season. The
City Authorities are receiving plans and
estimates for a new City Hall, to take
the place of the present unpopular and
well-worn fabric. Among many propo-
sals, one strikes us very favorably. This
is, the new City Hall to be constructed
of solid iron. This seems to be the only
style of building which is at all peculiar
to America. All our public buildings
are modeled after magnificent European
structures of marble, granite and free
stone. This iron is something original
and practical. There are some very
handsome warehouses, stores and manu-
factories in the city, built entirely of
this material. One or two stores are
built upon the Crystal Palace principle,
with iron and glass, and make a very
beautiful appearance. I visited, during
this week, an up-town ship-yard, where
small steamships are in process of con-
struction, intended for the navigation of
the Orinoco. This great river, though
very wide, is exceedingly shallow, and
a wooden vessel of large burthen can
navigate the stream to any distance.
This steamship, though about 50 feet
long, draws only 16 inches of water.
The steamer is being fitted out by a pri-
vate company, to explore the Orinoco,
with a view to commercial operations.
Ordinary vessels do not last long on the
South American coast. Timber is very
rapidly destroyed by the borer, and a
species of worm that will honey-comb all
a ship's timbers, before its operations
are even suspected. I have seen a piece
of timber taken out of a United States
vessel, on her return from a long Southern
cruise, which resembled the nest of a
house-wasp. The iron used in the con-
struction of steamships makes the draft
much lighter, as the place of heavy tim-
bers can be much better supplied by
comparatively slender rods of metal.

The Astor Library is rapidly growing
into general favor. The present hours
of admission, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.,
prevents the reading Hall from being

crowded with idlers, as it undoubtedly
would be if opened during the evening.
There are generally about thirty persons
reading at once in the library, though
there are accommodations for one or two
hundred. The visitors are generally
literary men, who have come to consult
some rare or valuable work; and artists,
who wish to feast their eyes on the mag-
nificent and costly specimens of art,
which are reserved for their eyes alone.
But this limitation seems rather unjust.
The Managers of the Library have in-
curred a considerable amount of obloquy,
for not making it a mere collection of
novels and entertaining books, over which
clerks and schoolboys might while away
their winter evenings. But they have
justly considered the magnificent bequest
of JOHN JACOB ASTOR, as intended to be
devoted to the interests of Science.

They have made the Library one of re-
ference, in a great degree, and have aimed
to secure books which are valuable to
scientific, literary and business men,
which, through their scarcity or expen-
siveness, are difficult to be obtained. It
could never have been the intention of
Mr. ASTOR to immortalize himself by
establishing a circulating library. The
wants of visitors are amply supplied
attended to, by Dr. COOPER, and his
two gentlemanly young assistants. One
of these, Mr. D. W. FINE, is a gradu-
ate of Hamilton College, N. Y., and
subsequently of the famous University
of Upsala, in Sweden. The other is a
graduate of Cambridge, England, and
both are men of varied and extensive
acquirements.

Before descending from this literary
atmosphere, into the consideration of the
"vulgar occupations of ordinary life,"
we will observe that the literary horizon
promises many wonderful things to ap-
pear soon, in the way of print and paper.
A new department of gazetteering is to
be occupied by a forthcoming work, pre-
pared by Rev. HARVEY NEWCOMB. It
is a "Cyclopaedia of Missions," giving
a complete history of all the Missionary
operations in which the various sects and
nations of christiandom have been en-
gaged for centuries past. The results of
these vast operations have never been
gathered together and exhibited in this
manner, and they will form a new and
most interesting chapter in the world's
history. Several distinguished Ameri-
can authors have important works in
press. There will be a vigorous attempt,
this season, on the part of certain pub-
lishers, to push forward worthless pro-
ductions by extensive advertising.

After long protracted and mysterious
labors, the employees of Uncle Sam, at
the Brooklyn Navy Yard, have accom-
plished something. The Frigate Inter-
pendence has been thoroughly repaired
and made sea-worthy, and has taken on
board her men for a long cruise. She
is said to be ordered to the Pacific, with
instructions to make a call at Greytown,
and inquire at what time the British
fleet intends commencing the bombard-
ment of New York City. We will trem-
ble in our shoes until the answer is re-
ceived. I was thinking the other day,
as I saw one of the innumerable war-
ships excursions going down the Sound,
would become of all the amateur war-
riors, if we should happen to have a visit
from some hostile power. Every Print-
ing House and Work Shop has its com-
pany of "Buckram Guards," who think
it fine sport to wear a gay coat and shoot
at a target. But I imagine if they were
required to be shot at, as well as to shoot,
the majority of our warlike patriots
would be seen taking the express train
for the interior, in short order. Our
firemen, however, are really a gallant
class of men, and, with little training,
would make first-rate soldiers.

The days of musical enthusiasm and
extravagant fur, seems to have passed
away. The Italian opera, GRISI and
MARIO included, are going by the board.
Money makes the mare go, and the mu-
sic too; when the money is not to be
had, both the mare and the music must
stop. Lamentable fact. GRISI has strain-
ed her tender chest, and MARIO has
strained his white kidneys in vain. Goth-
am thought of the Italians, felt in his
pocket for the \$3, and shook its head.
NIBLO's, while the Italians piled on
the agony to empty boxes at Castle Gar-
den. So Mr. HACKETT and his singing
birds, will take to themselves wings and
fly away. But if he would give concerts
at moderate prices, he might still save
himself and the musical reputation of
America.

Notwithstanding the enormous prices
which we pay for every kind of produce,
it seems that the farmers are not getting
rich. An enormous per centage goes
into the hands of middle men and buck-
sters, who compel the farmers, by amoy-
ances of every kind, to sell their fruit
and vegetables to them at comparative-
ly small prices. A great effort is mak-
ing, on the part of Pennsylvania agri-
cultors, to get up the price of coal. Here
is an alarming question for the patrons
of the cuisine race. Are dogs property?
There seems to be a serious doubt on
the subject. A man was arrested in
Brooklyn for stealing a \$100 dog, and
he is defended on the plea that dogs are
not property. It is yet to be decided.
The insurance companies have been los-
ing very heavily by fires within the last
forty-eight hours. The aggregate of
these losses is about \$125,000. The
Stock market is recovering its health
rapidly, and may soon be pronounced
convalescent. The price of Erie is the
great symptom. This has improved 10
per cent.

ST. CRY.

According to the official returns
the Missouri Legislature is divided as
follows: Whigs 60; Democrats 50;
Benton Democrats 41. Total 161.

[Correspondence of the Ashland Union.]

LETTERS FROM THE WEST.

GENESEO, Henry County, Illinois,
September 11th, 1854.

FRIEND SHERIDAN:—Thinking that a
few lines from this section of the country
might not come amiss to your numerous
readers, here goes from the Prairie State,
or, as it is sometimes called, the Garden
State, of Illinois.

I arrived at the pleasant little village
of Geneseo last Thursday, by the Rock
Island Rail Road, eight hours from the
time I left Chicago, a distance of two
hundred and sixty miles. The roads
were dusty and the weather exceedingly
warm and dry, but not to be compared
with the parched earth and dusty roads
that we had in Ohio when I left.

Through the north-eastern part of this
State you can see nothing but the broad,
rolling prairies, extending out on every
side as far as the eye can reach. These
are covered with waving fields of corn
and golden grain, and dotted here and
there with neat, tasty farm houses, sur-
rounded with shrubbery of from one to
two years growth, giving the whole the
appearance of an old, well-farmed coun-
try. From the window where we now
sit, we can count ten new farm houses
which have been put up within the last
year, upon what was a short time since
the open and uncultivated prairie, sur-
rounded by fields of corn, which would
make our Ohio farmers look cheerful if
they had half such a crop on their farms
in this season of scarcity. Fifty bushels
of shelled corn to the acre is consid-
ered here an average yield, and hundreds
of acres will this year yield even a
larger amount, notwithstanding the great
drouth which has materially affected the
crops here. The wheat crop is very good,
especially Spring wheat. The farmers
have just commenced threshing out their
wheat, which is selling at the Depot in
this place at from 85 to 90 cents per
bushel, according to quality.

This Henry county is quite an inter-
esting section to Ashland men, and, con-
sequently, I will give you some descrip-
tion of the country, soil, &c. The soil
is about three feet deep, and consists of
a black loam or muck, which is the re-
sult of the decomposition, for centuries,
of the vegetable products of the prairies.
The strength of the soil seems almost
inexhaustible. As an illustration, we
yesterday visited a field in this vicinity,
upon which has been raised seventeen
successive crops of corn without manur-
ing the ground. The crop for the pre-
sent year will average fifty bushels of
shelled corn to the acre, which is the
smallest yield during the seventeen years.
This statement may take some of our
Ashland County farmers by surprise, but
it is true; and we feel confident that no
better farming country can be found in
the world, than this north-western part
of Illinois. The first settler moved into
Henry County eighteen years ago this
Fall, and only three years ago at least
one third of the land was subject to Gov-
ernment entry at \$1.25 per acre; but
within that time it has been settling up
with an enterprising and intelligent pop-
ulation, mostly from New York, Massa-
chusetts and Ohio. The hardy sons of
Sweden have formed two colonies in this
county. One at Andover and one at
Bishop Hill, in the south part of this
county, consisting of from three to four
hundred families. They are an indus-
trious, honest and peaceable class of in-
habitants. There are no lands of value
now subject to entry in this county.
Lands entered from two to three years
ago, are selling, without any improve-
ments, at from \$5 to \$10 per acre, and
improved lands at from \$10 to \$30 per
acre.

Geneseo, the principal town in the
County, though not the County Seat, is
improving rapidly. The Chicago and
Rock Island Rail Road is infusing new
life into all this section of country.
Geneseo has a population of about eight
hundred—is now, and has been during
the summer, very healthy. The town
stands on a slight roll of the prairie, on
sandy, gravelly soil. There is a public
square of four acres, surrounded by lo-
cust trees, and at the west side of the
public square there are three acres set
off for Churches, &c. Locust shade
trees abound here without number.
Nearly every residence is surrounded
with them, giving to the place a quiet
and beautiful appearance. The water is
excellent, but somewhat impregnated
with lime. To this, and to the cool
prairie breeze, which, to us, was exceed-
ingly refreshing, may be attributed the
good health of its citizens, there having
been but five deaths during the last three
years. There are over twenty new build-
ings now being erected in the place.
We had a cool, refreshing shower this
morning, which was very refreshing, there
having been no rain here for any conse-
quence in the last three months.

Yours, truly,
P.

TOM JEFFERSON ON FUSION.—In the
year 1823, Thomas Jefferson used the
following language, in a letter addressed
by him to the Marquis de Lafayette:

"On the eclipse of Federalism with
us, although not its extinction, its lead-
ers got up the Missouri question, under
the false front of lessening the measure
of Slavery, but with the real view of
PRODUCING A GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION
OF PARTIES which might insure them the
next President. The people of the north
were blinded into the snare, followed
their leaders for a while with a reality
moral and laudable, until they became
sensible that they were injuring instead
of aiding the real interests of the slaves
—that they had been using merely as
tools for electioneering purposes."

Gov. WOOD.—We are informed by
Mr. William Kelsey, of the American
Columbus, just from New York,
that he left Gov. Wood very sick at the
Irving House yesterday morning, with
Panama fever. None are allowed to see
him but his necessary attendants.

Proceedings of the Democratic Con-

gressional Convention.

In accordance with the call of the
Congressional Committee, the Democrats
of the 14th district met in Convention
at Harrisville on the 8th inst., for the
purpose of placing in nomination a Demo-
cratic candidate for Congress.

At 11 o'clock the Convention was
called to order by Judge Harris of Me-
dina, on whose motion Hon. J. S. Lan-
gwill of Wayne was appointed Presi-
dent.

On motion, John Pardee of Medina,
E. N. Gates, of Ashland, Joseph Wil-
ford of Wayne, and L. D. Boyington of
Lorain, were appointed Vice Presidents.
R. J. Kinney of Ashland, and J. H.
Sherman of Lorain, Secretaries.

On motion of E. N. Gates of Ash-
land, a committee of four was appointed
on credentials, as follows: R. D. Em-
erson, J. Wilson, B. B. Chapman, and D.
B. Austin.

On motion of the same gentleman, a
committee of like number was appointed
to report rules for the government of the
Convention, as follows:—J. C. John-
son, J. Musgrave, J. L. Whiting, D.
Gindlesperger.

The convention then took a recess un-
til one o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met—all the officers
present. Mr. Johnson, from the com-
mittee on Rules, made the following re-
port, which was adopted:

1st. All voting of this Convention
shall be by ballot.

2d. The counties shall be called and
each county shall cast its vote separately,
and the result of the ballot be an-
nounced by the President of the conven-
tion.

3d. None but regular delegates shall
be entitled to a seat in the Convention.

4th. The delegates present from any
county may fill any vacancy in their
number.

5th. Each county shall be entitled to
the following number of votes: Ashland
23, Lorain 18, Medina 18, Wayne 28.

6th. A majority of all the votes shall
be necessary to a choice.

7th. No delegates shall occupy the
floor more than five minutes at any one
time.

8th. The convention shall be governed
in all other respects by parliamentary
usages, until otherwise ordered.

The committee on credentials reported
the following gentlemen as the delegates
from the several counties:

ASHLAND.—Joseph Musgrave, B. W.
Kellogg, Jacob Crall, A. L. Curtis, D.
Campbell, E. N. Gates, H. S. Eves, Wm.
Brown, Wm. E. Buchanan, B. L. Fulton,
A. Byers, C. C. Coulter, H. Buck, Jno.
Woodburn, James Doty, G. Buchanan,
R. D. Emerson, J. P. Cowan, J. Weth-
erbee, J. W. Bull, J. Taylor, J. Buck-
master, John Vannest, A. Bryan.

LORAIN.—J. V. Coon, G. E. Nichols,
J. L. Whiting, Geo. Quisenberry, H. Cor-
well, M. A. Elder, L. D. Boyington,
Wm. Robertson, A. Miller, E. F. Mun-
son, A. Norris, L. C. Gibbs, H. Hub-
bard, J. H. Sherman, P. C. Chapman.

MEDINA.—W. P. Warner, Jos. Har-
ris, Samuel Sloy, E. Spear, A. Pardee,
F. Young, Wm. Lock, R. A. Dunbar, N.
Carr, H. W. Richmond, A. W. Mahon,
W. B. Smith, S. A. Case, W. Noble, B.
D. Austin, D. Castle, J. W. Whitney.

WAYNE.—E. Nichollet, S. S. Graber, W.
P. Miller, J. Baughman, Dr. Wilgohe,
H. Cooper, J. B. Wertz, T. P. Keeningsh,
J. Wilford, E. B. Quisenberry, J. Taylor,
J. Halfhill, Joshua Wilson, J.
McSweeney, J. P. Jeffries, John Larwill,
John Zimmerman, Wm. Barlow, J. J.
Kinney, S. Smith, D. Gindlesperger, A. J.
Mathews, M. Totien, J. Felger, C. Wil-
son, John Sible, Henry Shreve.

On motion of Mr. Shreve, of Wayne,
the convention then proceeded to ballot
for a candidate. Messrs. Wilford, Aus-
tin, Nicholas and Weatherbee were ap-
pointed tellers.

The balloting resulted as follows:
necessary to a choice 43.

H. H. Johnson, W. Gates, J. C. J. Man-
Ashland. 22. 1
Lorain. 13. 2
Medina. 6. 10. 1. 1
Wayne. 7. 21

On motion Mr. Johnson was declared
unanimously nominated.

A committee was then appointed to
notify Mr. Johnson of his nomination and
solicit his presence in the conven-
tion. The committee after a brief ab-
sence returned and announced that Mr.
Johnson had accepted the nomination, and
presented. Who came forward and re-
sponded in a brief and appropriate man-
ner, returning his thanks to the Conven-
tion for this renewal of their confidence
in his Congressional course; and hoped
that the future might find him ever en-
deavoring to secure the prosperity and
success of Democracy.

Mr. Emerson, offered the following
resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That we